

**Abstract (in English):**

This thesis focuses on the topic of the coronavirus crisis in the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea press. The subject of the analysis are chosen articles published in the South Korean daily newspaper The Chosun Ilbo and the North Korean newspaper Rodong Sinmun in 2020, which map the beginning of the coronavirus crisis and its development in the press of both countries. I will be using the method of corpus analysis, namely generating frequency lists and lists of keywords. The aim of this research is to identify lexical differences with regard to the use of foreign lexicon, differences in the use of native Korean and Sino-Korean expressions, description of the use of some new specific vocabulary and the influence of the purification movement on the language used in the press of both countries.

In the introduction, I outline the divergence of the Korean language in the Republic of Korea and the DPRK and its historical context. Next, I will introduce the reader to the Korean lexicon, especially the classification according to the word origin. Then, I will describe specifically the practical aspects and background of the analysis, the tools and methods used and their difficulties.

The primary part of the work is then devoted to the comparative analysis of the lexicon itself, where I first evaluate the differences in the lexicon used throughout 2020 and the ratio of native, Sino-Korean and borrowed expressions, and then focus on selected keywords and the n-grams they form.

Finally, I will comment on problematic points related to the non-uniform vocabulary of Korean in the ROK and the DPRK.

**Klíčová slova (anglicky):**

*Korean language, vocabulary, covid, newspaper, Republic of Korea, DPRK*